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The Volunteers.
The young volunteers of Indiana are fast pouring in; and we have heard that emulation extends so far as that in several instances, members of companies have desired and personally requested married men to stay at home. This is praiseworthy, to say the least, under the circumstances. Not that we believe that married men are quite as good; but it shows a disposition in our young "rifle shooters," to gain a credit for themselves, worthy of their sires; and we vouch that neither will be disgraced by the samples now parading to the camp. Dull and dismal as is the weather at this moment, "Old Betsey" is ringing her music; and hundreds of boys are (not cursing the day they were born) but wishing themselves a "few days older." At this time, Old Winchell is paying his best to a "head-slackened" drum; (it rains) and young "Luff" WALLACE, one of the best of workmen, is escorting the "boys" from "Quakerdom" to the camp. The "Sons of Temperance" are busy, and doing much good; if they don't "run the thing in the ground," but our clerk of the weather, (may be at their instigation) has poured down upon them in a manner "not to be sneezed at" till "next day." The ardor of the boys is not yet dampened; and what is more, will not be, until the advice of fools is taken.

The crowded state of our columns prevents us in this number from noticing the enlistings received. Suffice it to say, that Indiana is good for her ten thousand volunteers, if required.

P. S. We have used a word above a "fools" which will be explained hereafter. B. L.

To Volunteers.
Gov. Whitcomb has, as energetically as circumstances would admit, made provision for the volunteers. We expect a communication from him or the Adjutant General on the subject for this paper. The whig papers are endeavoring, very unfairly, to make political capital for their favorite in the next gubernatorial election, by bringing the Governor into disrepute for not acting faster. They will fail in this, when once the matter is properly understood. Gov. Whitcomb has done more, and offered more out of his own private purse, than any other man in Indiana, (that we have heard of) to assist the patriotic volunteers. The whigs profess to be the friends of "law and order." Some of the same whigs now find fault with the Governor for not violating the law of the land, and disobeying the instructions of the General Government. Let it be understood by the people of this State that we do not allude to the mass of that party, but only to the leaders. We have no time now to say over what we have said thousands of times in this connection. We will only merely add, that a party, or rather party leaders, are woefully in want of capital when they find fault with the Governor for not acting contrary to law. The Democracy do not act on Webster's principle in comparative peace. "There's no Sundays in revolutionary times." They can fight the battles of the country and keep the Sabbath too, in despite the "cold water" thrown on the cause by Whig politicians.

Q. We understand that A. F. MORRISON has been appointed Commissary to subvert the volunteers in this city, or perhaps until their arrival at New Albany. This appointment only extends to the reception of the volunteers by the U. S. Government; after which the gallant fellows will be furnished by the government. We have no doubt but Mr. Morrison will furnish ample supplies and of a good quality, and at a low price.

Q. Our endeavors for a few numbers will be devoted to clearing our files. We have even enough to do at that; but while "Old Betsey" is ringing in our ears, and nothing but war is heard or talked of, we have little inclination to sit down for a dry, homespun editorial.

Boys, DO YOU HEAR THIS?—We suppose that if we let the Indiana Journal alone for a while, it would soon show its Whig foot, in relation to the war. Its empty professions towards the volunteers are only used as covert attacks on the Governor, who, if he was not a candidate, would entirely escape these pellets from an exposed and weak battery. Read the following from that paper and see how encouraging it must be to the honest volunteers of our State:

"We regard the war as having been brought upon the country by the machinations of a set of political adventurers."
Do you hear that, boys? And yet this same paper advises you to go and fight in it! Can such advice be other than hypocritical? No! The man entertaining such sentiments as quoted above, would delight to see his country disgraced by having all hold back, and glory in seeing our fellow-citizens murdered on their own soil, imprisoned in foreign dungeons, only that he might find some political capital.

We will refer to this matter again.

The whig papers are delighting over a celebrated hoax played off on J. W. Chapman of Hancock county. The coons may be the friends of law and order; but this plan of serious hoaxes argues but badly for their professions. It is a miserable affair, and the authors deserve "Jesse."

"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."—Our fellow citizen, R. PARMELEE, has just "turned out" another of those excellent Pianos. It was made for Mr. Alvord, as we understand, and is unquestionably one of the best instruments, both in tone and finish, which he has manufactured. At least, it is so pronounced by judges. This instrument is of our own splendid black walnut, in our opinion as much handsomer and richer than mahogany or rosewood, as the latter are superior to red oak. Mr. P. is an excellent artist and workman, and deserves much encouragement; and we hesitate not to say, that he can turn out a completely finished instrument that will successfully vie with the best of eastern manufacture. We hope those desirous of obtaining these fashionable articles will examine some of his make, before sending east.

The steamship Telegraph at New Orleans brings the news of the capture of Matamoros by General Taylor. Not a gun was fired in defence of the town. The Mexicans were deserting in battalions. Captain Page is yet alive, but so badly injured as to express no desire to live. He says "we gave the Mexicans hell!"

This first account of the taking of Matamoros is evidently somewhat exaggerated. We shall give the particulars as soon as received. We feel a little curiosity to know if our boys have found that Mexican Whig editor, from whose paper we give an extract to-day. He will be an immense assistance to his brother Whigs in this State if he can be caught, as he is capital on yarns, being able to beat the Journal, and keeping well up with the "Deep Digger." Madison Banner.

Q. A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt at Memphis on the 5th inst.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 11, 1846.

[Volume V—Number 51.]

Head Quarters Indiana Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 4, 1846.

General Orders, No. 1.

Numerous inquiries in relation to the organization of the three Regiments of volunteers called for from this State, which it is impracticable to answer by letter, it is necessary to give the following general information to all concerned, in addition to that contained in the Governor's Proclamation.

I. By existing laws and regulations, each volunteer is to furnish his own clothing for one year, for which, if a private or non-commissioned officer, he is to be paid by the United States, when called into actual service, a sum of money equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular army, understood to be not less than \$36 dollars per year.

II. In Ohio and Kentucky, it is understood that no public aid has been given in advance to soldiers who are unable to furnish their own clothing. But, knowing that cases will sometimes occur where the volunteer cannot, out of his own means, or by arrangement with friends, procure the necessary clothing, and the country might in consequence lose the services of a brave citizen, it is ordered that ten dollars may be drawn for each soldier who requires it, by the captain or senior officer of the company who will retain the amount out of the clothing pay of the volunteer, and be furnished for the purpose of refunding the same to the party loaning it, under such regulations as may be hereafter given. This sum will purchase a suit for a private, which, with his ordinary clothing will suffice until he is further supplied at the place of rendezvous.

III. Each volunteer who requires it will also be allowed one dollar, to be drawn in like manner, for the purchase of cooking and eating utensils &c. for the proper use of the company.

IV. Duplicate receipts for all articles thus purchased are to be taken, specifying the items and prices separately, (and receipts for clothing separate from the others) one of which is to be forwarded to the Governor, to authorize the disbursement. A regular account must also be kept of all such expenditures.

V. Agents or commissaries, now or hereafter appointed, for the procurement of subsistence are to take duplicate receipts, specifying the items and prices, one of which is to be forwarded to the Governor for final adjustment.

VI. The volunteers of each company will adopt such uniform as they may select. The officers are requested, on the part of the Government, to see that the uniforms, to conform in their uniform, arms and equipments to those adopted by the officers of similar corps, in the United States army. No delay need occur for the want of uniforms, &c., as they can doubtless be procured of the proper kind and on short notice, at the place of rendezvous, if they cannot be obtained at home. The utmost activity in preparation is enjoined.

VII. The number of privates in each company raised in Indiana, has been limited by the President to eighty, (not sixty-four, as by some supposed,) which will make one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and two Musicians, make ninety-three in a company. As soon as a company is full, the officers should be elected, a return made to the Adjutant General, and the commissions procured. As soon as the Captain notifies the Adjutant General that his company is full and organized, a letter will be addressed to him, accepting the services of his company, and so far as the action or influence of the Governor can be legally exercised, the aid of the company by the United States shall commence, and the soldiers be regarded as in the service of the United States.

VIII. Each company after being organized, and its officers commissioned, may march immediately to the place of rendezvous, where exertions will be used to provide subsistence for the troops, and every company is required to be at that place as early as Saturday, the 20th day of the present month, to be mustered into the service on the 22d.

IX. After the companies meet at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments, ten in each. The officers and privates of each regiment will then proceed to elect its Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major, who will be thereupon commissioned by the Governor.

X. As the various officers attached to the volunteer corps are appointed under the laws of the respective States, all the staff officers of a regiment, such as the Surgeon, Surgeon's mate, Adjutant, Quarter Master, &c. are appointed by the Colonel. And the Brigade Staff will be appointed by the Brigadier General, should there be any. No appointments whatever are made by the Governor.

XI. In some counties, only parts of companies will perhaps be formed. These might join and form whole companies at some convenient point on the way to the place of rendezvous, if not sooner and more conveniently done by mutual understanding. The following places are recommended for such points of concentration: Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Covington, Lawrenceburg, Bedford, Vincennes, Evansville, and Rome. As soon as a company is full by the junction of fractional or imperfect companies, it will proceed to elect its officers, and march to New Albany. There is no objection, if preferred however, that a company even if full, should march to that point before electing its officers.

Companies will on convenient range will be taking Indianapolis on their route to New Albany, find comfortable quarters for temporary rest and refreshment, and suitable military instruction, use of arms, &c., until they resume their march.

XII. Some sixteen companies have already reported themselves either as full, or so nearly full, that they are doubtless now complete.

From present appearances, more volunteers will be raised in Indiana than have been called for. Companies, therefore, will be accepted in the order in which they are reported to the undersigned as full. All desirous of a campaign, therefore, will perceive the necessity of immediate action.

All necessary correspondence, when despatch is necessary, should be addressed, not to the Governor, but to the undersigned, who will be able to give his undivided attention to the matter.

Per order, DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant General, I. M.

Since the above was in type, the following has been received by the Governor, by which it will be perceived that the Adjutant's recommendation is not only proper, but that even greater expedition should be used by our gallant volunteers to concentrate at New Albany as early as possible, where provision is in readiness.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20th, 1846.
His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana:

Sir—Knowing the interest your Excellency takes in the volunteer corps, called into the service of the United States, and presuming that the information contained in the "General Order" upon the subject may be acceptable, by direction of the Secretary of War, I herewith respectfully forward a copy.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

General Orders, No. 15.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1846.

I. Instructions have already been given to Brigadier General Wool, and through him to several officers placed at his disposition, for the early inspection and muster into the service of the United States, of the quotas of twelve-month volunteers who have been called for by the President of the United States, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and Mississippi, and who may present themselves, for acceptance, under that call, at the rendezvous of those States respectively.

II. Instructions have also been given to other officers of the Army to inspect and muster the quotas called for in like manner, from Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

III. As soon as inspected and mustered, as above, the several regiments and battalions of volunteer horse and foot will, without delay, be put on route, as follows:

IV. The regiments of cavalry or mounted men called for from Kentucky and Tennessee, will, from their respective State rendezvous, take up their lines of march, by the best routes, via Memphis, Little Rock, on the Arkansas, Fulton, on the Red river, and Robins Ferry, on the Trinity river, upon San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The regiment of cavalry or mounted men called for from Arkansas, will, from the State rendezvous (say) Washington, take the same route from Fulton to San Antonio de Bexar.

V. Excepting one regiment of the Kentucky and one of the Illinois quotas of foot—to which Brigadier General Wool is charged with giving different routes, and also excepting the Arkansas battalion which will receive instructions through Brevet Brigadier General Arble, all the other regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry or rifle, called for, from the said States, will be embarked at the nearest navigable points to their respective state rendezvous, and thence proceed by water, with or without transshipment at Mobile, or New Orleans, to Point Isabel or Brassos Santiago, Texas, where, like the troops ordered to San Antonio de Bexar, the whole will come under the orders of the general officer in the chief command of the United States land forces operating against Mexico.

VI. The chiefs of the general staff of the army, at this place, will each, in what concerns his department, charge himself, through his subordinates, with supplying the said volunteers (horse and foot) with necessary arms, accoutrements, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens (for water), camp equipage, subsistence, medicines and hospital stores, and means of transportation, by land and water, according to routes and destinations, and according to law and regulations.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT:
R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Head Quarters Indiana Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 5, 1846.

General Order, No. 2.

The arrival of Col. Churchill, Inspector General of the United States Army at this place, since issuing General Order No. 1 of yesterday, to whom is assigned the inspecting and mustering of volunteers into the service, renders it proper to modify some of the previous regulations, and to add a few others.

I. The officer procuring clothing for a volunteer whose condition may require it, should take from him triplicate receipts, (three.) One is to be retained by the captain senior officer, or a voucher to deduct so much from the first payment made to the volunteer, or, if the arrangement can be made, it is preferred that the amount be retained in the hands of the U. S. paymaster, to be deposited to the credit of the State and subject to the draft of the Governor. The second receipt is to be forwarded to the War Department, Washington city, and the third is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Indianapolis.

II. If the clothing is procured by a quarter master or commissary, a fourth receipt is to be retained by him.

III. A supplemental bill is introduced and will doubtless pass Congress, raising the pay of each private, in a volunteer company, to \$40 per month.

IV. Each volunteer will be paid twenty five cents per day in lieu of rations, and also his daily pay of thirty-three cents, making fifty-five cents per day in going with his company (after the same is organized) to the place of rendezvous. Twenty miles in the most direct travelled route is regarded as a day—No allowance will be made for transportation, as such.

V. Similar and separate receipts will also be taken for cooking and eating utensils, should the same be procured by any company before arriving at the place of rendezvous, as it is supposed the United States will receive and pay for one coffee-pot, one camp-kettle, and one short frying-pan for each mess of six.

VI. Similar and separate receipts will also be taken for subsistence and transportation to the place of rendezvous, in order that the amount may be retained in like manner from the first payment.

VII. Of course no such receipt nor deduction from his pay will be required, where the soldier furnishes everything himself in reaching the place of rendezvous, as required by the United States regulations in relation to volunteers.

VIII. By the expected supplemental act of Congress each private, musician and non commissioned officer will receive \$3.50 per month, or \$42 per year in lieu of clothing.

IX. Commissaries, now or hereafter appointed by the Governor should, in furnishing rations conform as nearly as practicable to those established in the regular service. They certainly need not exceed those in cost, purchased as they will be, in the West, and sent by first hands.

X. A dress or parade uniform is never required in actual service, and will not be used in this campaign by either officer or private. To purchase such would therefore be a useless expense. For uniform for service, a cloth or grey cap and a grey mixed or sky blue James hunter's frock coat and pantaloons without straps is suggested (not required) for neatness and comfort. The coat reaching half down the thigh double-breasted—double row of white military buttons eagle stamped, or blackwood buttons, made to button close around the throat. For non-commissioned officers, the same as above, only the sergeants to wear white worsted epaulettes on each shoulder, and the pants to have a white worsted strip 1 1/2 inches wide down the sides. Corporals to wear epaulettes but not the stripes. The orderly sergeant is distinguished by a red worsted sash on duty. Each soldier to have a blanket.

XI. Companies already uniformed in whole or in part, or to uniform which steps have been taken, had better make no change.

XII. Q. A company will be considered as full with sixty-four privates, with one Captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 2 musicians—making 72 in all. As some may be rejected by the officer mustering them into the service, it is recommended that there be four or five more to make up any such deficiency.

XIII. The overplus afforded by companies already organized with a greater number, as some have been with 80 privates, might be detached to form another company.

XIV. Companies formed by fractions thus detached will have precedence in being received into the service according to the age of the company from which they are detached.

XV. Companies are enjoined to march to the place of rendezvous as soon as possible. The day of its arrival there should be noted, as the men and officers will be paid and subsisted by the United States from that day inclusive. Every company must be there by the 20th inst. but, as before remarked, sooner if possible.

XVI. All concerned will be governed by the proclamation and memorandum thereto annexed, and the general order No. 1, except so far as any part of either is modified or abrogated by this order.

XVII. Tents, provisions, fuel, and camp equipage, may be expended by New Albany for the accounts of the troops as far as they may reach that point.

XVIII. Any further regulations or changes that may be made by the General Government, will doubtless be duly communicated.

Miss Dix.—This lady, so distinguished for her philanthropy, was in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 10th, and visited the State prison at that place. She was much gratified with the discipline and general management of the superintendent, Major Weir.—Louisville Journal.

It has been understood that this distinguished lady was to visit Indianapolis; and we understand that there are a number of letters to her address now in our post-office. What direction she takes on leaving Mississippi we have not learned. We hope she may gain visit our State.

The Western Review.

We are in receipt of the 1st No. of this excellent work, issued by Messrs C. C. & G. R. Hazewell, of Columbus, Ohio. In point of execution, it will bear favorable comparison with any work of the kind on either side of the water. The number before us, the 1st., is stated to have been issued in much hurry and under unfavorable circumstances; yet, so far as we have examined, but few faults will be found of any magnitude; though some improvement can and no doubt will be made in terms. In magazines of the high character which the Western should command, the language should be cautiously guarded and chaste, which, when properly applied may be rendered equally forcible, and much more convincing, than popular or slang terms. Especially should writers for such a periodical avoid every thing like bitterness; bearing in mind the anecdote of the unlearned cordwainer who attended discussions conducted in a language to which he was a stranger.

We have no doubt, however, but the Western Review will be an able accession to our literature and also to correct principles, and a valuable acquisition to the library of the scholar. As a western work, we cordially recommend it to all, of whatever politics or religion.

It is published quarterly, at \$1.00 per year. Specimens may be examined at this office; and we shall be pleased to remit subscriptions free.

The Tax Killer.

This is the title of a campaign sheet, issued from the office of the Ohio Statesman, by Messrs Hazewell. It is intended for the latitude of Ohio, but will answer with little variation for most of the States in the Union, as an almanac maker would say, especially in the way of using up coons. It is death on coons and cooney, while our old "Coon Skinner" merely took off their hides, and laughed to see their gambols afterwards. It should have a list of thousands—say, tens of thousands; and if the democracy of Ohio are just to see her right side up in October, and her swindling shops, whose trash is overrunning our State, stopped in their mad and plundering career. We don't like to see them rob the Buckeyes,—much less the Hoosiers, as they are now doing.

REPUBLICANISM OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS, &c.—We would invite attention to the advertisement of LEONARD SCOTT & Co. in this day's paper. The republication of these celebrated Reviews has met with much success in this country; and indeed they are invaluable as containing the productions of the best writers and critics of Great Britain. Notwithstanding an occasional jaundiced article will find its way into them, it only gives additional spice to the whole, and proves amusing to us, if not instructive. To the scholar and general reader, we must recommend them particularly as standard literature,—the very quintessence of all the good gleaned from the mass of ephemeral publications so presently prolific.

DEATH OF JOHN HAMILTON, Esq.—Mrs. DUNBAR, the Postmistress at Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, furnishes us with the following melancholy intelligence:

He died, at his residence in Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, on the 5th day of May, 1846, JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, in the forty-fifth year of his age. The deceased was one of our most valuable and esteemed citizens, and his loss will be mourned by the whole community. His earthly existence was terminated after an illness of about seven days; and he has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death. Thus, week after week, are we called upon to record the death of our best and most esteemed fellow citizens. The high and low, the rich and poor, the good and bad, all fall by the common enemy, Death! How solemn and impressive should be the warning—"Be ye also ready"—be impressed on the minds of all living.

Mr. Hamilton was a native of Clark co., Kentucky, and immigrated with his parents to this State a few years since. His amiable qualities in every respect had endeared him to all who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance, and his sudden demise must be a severe stroke to his family connections. They can find consolation in Him who has promised His care to the widow, the fatherless, and the afflicted; and to Him only can we recommend them for balm for their wounds. In Mrs. Dunbar's words, let the warning—"Be ye also ready"—be "solemn and impressive."

NEW ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.—The N. Y. News gives an account of some experiments, recently performed in New York, with a new and very effective weapon of attack and defence, invented by Messrs. Reynolds & Bro's. of Kinderhook. It is called a Projecting Engine, and the rapidity and precision with which the balls were propelled seemed almost beyond comprehension. The experimental model was fitted to throw a leaden missile 15 ounces, and was capable, with the exertions of two men at a crank, to drive these balls through a 2 in. plank at the distance of 150 yards. The projectile force is obtained by the centrifugal tendency of the ball to fly off from a horizontal wheel, while revolving at a very high velocity, and the engine seems to be perfectly manageable, delivering its fatal messengers at any point of the compass desired, and at the rate of twenty-six balls per second! The balls were driven with much force against an iron target, at the distance of some seventy yards, the limits of the yard not permitting a wider range. Many of them were beaten flat and spread out to the size of a dollar. The inventors state that the principle may be applied to shot of any size, and with increased proportionate success—the point blank range of the engine being as great as that of any arm now in use.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A gentleman from Natchez, who came passenger on the "Magnolia" informs us, says the Louisville Democrat, that on the morning of the 29th ult., about 3 o'clock, the steamboat "Queen City" burst one of her cross pieces, while lying at Natchez, killing and scalding about 60 persons. Twelve persons were buried the next day. There are thirty-five more whom the physicians say will die. Several, becoming alarmed, jumped overboard and were drowned. It appears there was an attachment out for the Capt. Thomas Dugan, and he gave the engineers orders to hold on steam, in order that he might escape the officers who were in pursuit.

The citizens were much exasperated at his conduct, and were in pursuit of the Capt. after the explosion, with the determination of hanging him according to the code of Judge Lynch.

Mexico, like the nettle on her own cactus, must be pressed boldly, firmly, and strongly, and her forces against us will be crushed. Lightly touched, they will only sting.

The Right Spirit.

The miserable slanders of the faction called Native Americanism are doomed to the contempt they merit. After every means to create a prejudice against Catholics, for the purpose of furthering their selfish and unholy ends, they have already commenced slandering them as opponents of the war and enemies of the country. Last week we noticed the card of the Rev. J. J. Mullon of New Orleans. Now we have to announce that the Rev. Dr. McElroy and Dr. Ray, two Catholic clergymen of the Georgetown, D. C. College, offered their services to the President of the U. S. to join the army on the Rio Grande. The President has appointed both of them chaplains, and they are now on their way to join Gen. Taylor's camp.

We copy the following from the Catholic Telegraph edited by Rev. Mr. Purcell, brother to Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati. It breathes a noble and patriotic spirit, and will effectually put to rest the vile slanders alluded to.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Our readers will have seen, before our paper can reach them, the proclamation of the President, announcing the fact, that hostilities have commenced between the United States and Mexico. Every citizen must regret, that two nations, professing Republican sentiments, should be unable to adjust their differences without having resort to the worst of all arguments, that of physical force. Such, however, is the position in which they are now placed, and it is the duty of all to reflect seriously on the principles by which each one should be actuated in this unhappy emergency. It is hard to say on whom the responsibility must rest of the blood that may be shed and the evils that must result from this violent agitation of all the social system. They who by their political action as statesmen or voters, have aided to plunge the country in this conflict with another nation, may well examine their consciences, to ascertain whether they are free from any share in the guilt which may be incurred by this appeal to the sword. If the conflict in which the United States have entered with such enthusiasm, has been provoked by the Mexicans the better for us, as a nation and individuals; if our country be in fault, the heavy responsibility must be shared by all who advanced the men and the principles to power, by whose agency the blessings of peace have been banished from the soil.

Other duties, however, are now to be strictly fulfilled. The die is cast, the sword is drawn, and every man must enter with all his heart into the conflict, with an unflinching determination to carry the flag of the union with triumph and honor through the storm of war. Henceforth, until peace be restored, our great object must be, to defend by every means in our power the national cause. Every privation must be sustained, every call must be responded to with alacrity, every hand ready to carry out the designs of those who direct the destinies of the Republic, during the days of peril. Any other feeling than this would be contrary to the principles of the republic, and would constitute and which the Government has now more so, if possible, than at any other time a right to demand.

To the Catholic citizen, we are confident, the country will not appeal in vain. It is natural that we should regret the emergency, which compels us to take up arms against the brethren of the same faith, but if the Oregon question had provoked war with England, our Protestant fellow citizens would have been placed in the same position which we occupy at present; and as they would not allow their similarity of creeds to extinguish their patriotism, neither should the Catholic citizen permit any objection of the kind to interfere with his devotion to his native or adopted country. It is not a question of Religion, but of war, which we are now called upon to determine, and though we should believe, that many and great evils would befall our Church by the prosecution of this war, yet this would not justify our withholding from the "powers that be," that subjection and ready obedience which is due from every citizen to the government entitled to his allegiance. Catholics understand well their duty on this point, for it is certain, that if war should be proclaimed by the United States against the Sovereign Pontiff, as a temporal Prince, it would be the duty of every Catholic, and it happened of old, to carry the war into the Roman States, and even into that "Eternal City" for which we entertain such high and holy veneration. We believe most truly, that if any field of battle be lost in the present war, it will not be through the cowardice or faithlessness of the Catholic citizen. This is a time, when in accordance with the President's proclamation, we should endeavor to propagate feelings of true concord amongst all classes, and learn to submit with greater patience than ever, to the taunts and opprobrious observations which are made on us on account of the religion we profess.

But while we endeavor to do our duty to the Republic as citizens, we should not forget that victory is in the hands of Him who ruleth over all. We should invoke his blessing on the country, the rulers, the people, and pray above all things else, that peace may soon return to bless the land and bind in Christian union the citizens of both republics.

Q.—The following is the Joint Resolution, introduced by Mr. Brinkerhoff, presenting the thanks of Congress to Brig. Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, and giving them extra pay. It is a generous offering, and richly does our brave little army deserve it:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are tendered, to Brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private belonging to said army on the ninth instant, one month's additional pay, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

CORNING THE ENGLISH.—The ship Cornelia is loaded with 25,000 bushels of Indiana corn and 7,000 barrels of corn meal, and, though not full, is, we are told, as deep as it is expedient to load her. The ship Empire has also on board 15,000 bushels of corn and 10,000 barrels of meal. Sir Robert Peel's "cattle" must get very fat upon this excellent feed, which he promised the farmers should come in free, in compensation to them for taking off the duty on wheat.

Well done, for a Whig! How is it, if what the Whigs say is true, that they rejoice over corn sent to Great Britain? Why do not the "home manufacturers" eat the surplus, as they promised they would? Do they intend starving our people; and feeding the British into breeches, to make them equal to our own corn-fed "valiants?" What a glorious twisting Whiggery is, and how like a monkey the twigs and turnings of its leaders!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GREENCASTLE.—The Greenacres Chronicle, noticing the rumored death of the King of the French, among other historical, wise and philosophical remarks, says—"Young Napoleon is still alive." This will certainly be news to France, England and the civilized world generally. We were under the impression that the British made way with him years ago as they did his father. But we must live and learn.

HENRY HORN.—We are sorry to hear that this gentleman has been rejected by the Senate, as Collector at Philadelphia. Mr. Horn is one of the best and most substantial democrats in the State of Pennsylvania. He was one of Gen. Jackson's RELIABLE men, and in whom there is no guile; one, whom Gen. Jackson said, "could not lie." The vote stood, for confirming, 21; against, 25.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the following appointments in the army of the United States, in the regiment of mounted riflemen, or third regiment of dragoons as authorized by the act approved May 19, 1846.

Persifer F. Smith, of Louisiana, to be colonel.

John C. Fremont, of the army, to be lieutenant-colonel.

George S. Burbridge, of Kentucky, to be major.

William H. Loring, of Florida, to be captain.

Winslow F. Sanderson, of Ohio, to be captain.

Samuel H. Walker, of Texas, to be captain.

Henry C. Pope, of Kentucky, to be captain.

George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be captain.

Stephen T. Mason, of Virginia, to be captain.

John S. Simonsen, of Indiana, to be captain.

John B. Backenstoss, of Illinois, to be captain.

Stephen S. Tucker, of Arkansas, to be captain.

Benjamin S. Roberts, of Iowa, to be first lieutenant.

Thomas Ewell, of Tennessee, to be first lieutenant.